

two series. The systematic arrangement adopted—we are not quite sure as to its origin—commences with the Gallinaceous birds and ends with *Pitta*! The Philippine species number 526, besides which species that occur in the Palawan group, but have not yet been found in the Philippines, are introduced in their proper places. Upon this list, as a base, the author proceeds, in the second part of his memoir, to discuss the many and complicated questions connected with the distribution of the birds. Every island is taken in order, a list of its known species is given, and their relationships are discussed. The main conclusions ultimately arrived at seem to be somewhat as follows:—Mr. Everett's view that Palawan and its satellites belong to the Bornean and not to the Philippine group of islands is amply confirmed on evidence believed to be "incontrovertible." Turning now to the Philippine ornithology proper, containing 526 species, of which not less than 323 are "apparently confined quite strictly to the group," Mr. Worcester discusses at length the five "subprovinces" into which Dr. J. B. Steere has proposed to divide the Philippine area, and shows that they are not maintainable. Nor is Mr. Worcester more satisfied with Steere's proposition that each genus is "represented by but a single species in one place." It is shown pretty clearly that this rule does not hold good. We cannot here follow Mr. Worcester into his study of the "factors in the origin and distribution" of the Philippine land-birds. They are illustrated by a map and numerous tables and diagrams. There is also given a very useful list of the titles of the principal recent authorities on the Philippine ornithology.

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XXXIX.—*Letters, Extracts, Notices, &c.*

WE have received the following letters, addressed "to the Editors of 'The Ibis'" :—

SIRS,—In the third volume of the 'Revista do Museu Paulista,' which I have now in preparation, there will be an important paper by Carl Euler on the nesting of Brazilian

birds. This volume will also contain my 'Catalogue of the Birds of the Province of São Paulo.' I wish to point out to you, however, that a former taxidermist of our Museum, G. Koenigswald, has lately published (J. f. Orn. 1896, p. 332) our old Museum catalogue (stated by him to have been prepared under my inspection) in his own name, without mentioning that the basis of that catalogue was the collection of this Museum. Moreover, the catalogue was at that time not at all in a fit condition to be published, containing as it did many erroneous determinations. I am now more sure of my determinations, as I have received in doubtful cases the kind aid of my friend Count Berlepsch.

You will observe that the old catalogue above referred to is that of the old Museum Collection, and is without any indications of "habitats." It includes the names of many birds of Buenos Ayres, Pará, Bahia, &c. quite foreign to the ornithology of São Paulo. The catalogue now to be issued contains only species of which examples are in the new collection here, and gives authentic details as to their origin.

I have studied the question whether Natterer and Pelzeln were correct in believing the Rio Tieté to form a secondary line of division of the fauna of São Paulo, and have come to the conclusion that this is not the case. In fact we have in this province a Bolivian element in the west, and southern forms (such as *Cyanocorax cæruleus*, &c.) on the borders of Paraná. Some of the southern immigrants seem to be characteristic of our littoral—such as *Phlæocryptes melanops* and *Cyanotis azaræ*. What appears to be still more singular is the occurrence of *Spheniscus magellanicus* so far north. Of this Penguin, first found by me at Rio Grande, we have recently received a specimen from Santos, and I have heard of another at the island of São Sebastião, which I hope to obtain also.

Yours &c.,

H. JHERING.

Museu Paulista, São Paulo,  
April 18th, 1898.

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SIRS,—I am able to record for the first time the occurrence of *Pratincola maura* in this island. A specimen of this bird was shot by a Chinaman in the neighbourhood of the town of Kuching in January last, and Mr. A. Everett has very kindly identified it for me. I think that I may safely trust in the judgment of so experienced an ornithologist.

Yours, &c.,

ROBERT SHELFORD,  
Curator of the Sarawak Museum.

Sarawak Museum, Borneo,  
April 5th, 1898.

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SIRS,—In your notice of Mrs. H. Blackburn's 'Birds from Moidart and elsewhere,' in 'The Ibis' for 1896, p. 266, you appear to wish for information as to the colour of the irides in the young Carrion-Crow.

I can say nothing of this species, but I have had many opportunities of seeing that in the young of the Indian House-Crow (*Corvus splendens*) the irides are blue, as is stated by the lady above mentioned to be the case in the young of the Grey-backed Crow. This colour remains till after the birds are fledged. I have also noted that in a fledged young Jungle-Crow (*Corvus culminatus*) the irides were dark grey. The interior of the mouth of this bird was pale fleshy; and in young *C. splendens* it is pinky red, becoming black in the adult of this species.

I remember once observing a red-mouthed Raven in the London Zoological Gardens, and should much like to know whether it is the usual thing for the Corvidæ (or *Corvus* at all events) to change the colour of the inside of the mouth with the advent of maturity, as our House-Crow does.

Yours, &c.,

FRANK FINN.

India Museum, Calcutta,  
May 5th, 1898.

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SIRS,—Mr. H. J. Pearson, in his interesting paper on birds observed on Waigats &c., in the last number of 'The Ibis,' writes as follows:—" *Motacilla alba*. A male was shot

at Habarova. Messrs. Harvie-Brown and Seebohm did not meet with this bird north of lat.  $68^{\circ}$ , and, Habarova being in  $69^{\circ} 40'$ , the above forms a considerable extension of the range of the bird in Europe." Also, "*Falco aesalon*. A Merlin was seen near Habarova on July 17th, but unfortunately we were unable to secure it. The remarks on the extension of range of the White Wagtail apply to this species also, for it has previously been recorded only by Messrs. Harvie-Brown and Seebohm in lat.  $68^{\circ}$ ."

In 'The Ibis' for January 1897 (pp. 94 & 99) I have recorded both the White Wagtail and Merlin at Khabarova.

My object in writing is not to deprive Mr. Pearson of the credit of having extended the range of these birds in Europe (in Siberia they extend to nearly  $72^{\circ}$  N.), but rather to confirm his observations—especially in the case of the Merlin, for I secured a specimen of it.

To make Mr. Pearson's list of the birds of Waigats more complete, *Dafila acuta* and *Strepsilas interpres* can be given; and, having passed some six weeks at Khabarova, I can add the names of *Charadrius pluvialis*, *Calidris arenaria*, *Phalaropus hyperboreus*, *Falco peregrinus*, *Cygnus bewicki*, and *Pagophila eburnea* to his list of birds at Khabarova.

Yours &c.,

H. L. POPHAM.

Templeton, Hungerford,  
May 30th, 1898.

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SIRS,—One of the rarest birds existing is that described and figured by Temminck in his 'Planches Coloriées' (No. 337) under the name *Glaucopis temnura*. The type of this species, a unicum in the Paris Museum, was obtained in Cochin China by Diard. Up to the present day this bird has not been recognized anywhere else. Now, in 'The Ibis' of 1893 (p. 55) Mr. F. W. Styan, the well-known writer on the birds of China, has published a short description of a new bird from Hainan, which he has called *Crypsirhina nigra* (*Temnurus niger*, op. cit. p. 431). The type specimen of this description, also a most interesting unicum, was in the rich zoological collection of my late countryman Mr. B.

Schmacker, since whose death it has become the property of the Bremen Museum. On comparing this specimen, a very fine adult male, with the figure in the Pl. Col. 337, there cannot be *the slightest* doubt of their identity, the Hainan bird corresponding in every respect with the figure of that of Cochin China. A comparison of the two specimens themselves is not necessary (*cf.* Sharpe, *Ibis*, 1893, p. 222). The original label bears the inscription "*Labowan, interior of Hainan: iris magenta.*"

In the ornithological system this bird should therefore stand as *Temnurus truncatus* (Less.).

I am, Sirs,

Yours &c.,

G. HARTLAUB.

P.S.—It will also, perhaps, interest you to hear that the type specimen of *Arboricola ardens* (figured in 'The Ibis,' 1893, pl. xii.) is also now in the Bremen Museum.

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*The Ibis Glacier.*—Our brethren of the B.O.U. will surely be pleased to learn that one of the finest glaciers on the east coast of Novaya Zemlya has been named after this Journal. Col. Feilden, in his most interesting account of his visit to Barents and Kara Seas, lately published (*Geogr. Journ.* xi. p. 334), writes as follows:—

"The next day we proceeded up the fiord that runs into the interior directly opposite Pachtussoff Island [*cf.* Pearson, *Ibis*, 1898, p. 190]. We steamed up this noble indentation for a distance of about 12 miles, until we got within a quarter of a mile of the glacier at its end; we sounded there, and found 40 fathoms. The sea-ice had entirely cleared out of the fiord, but over its blue surface were scattered huge blocks of glacier-ice, and bergs of considerable size were stranded at many points. Mr. Pearson and Mr. Curtis, on landing, ascended the glacier from its flank and travelled a long way over it, reaching an elevation of 650 feet. Down its centre is a medial moraine in which occur perfectly rounded water-worn stones. In company with one of the crew, Daniel Johannssen, who generally attended me in my

walks, we ascended one of the hills that bordered the south side of the glacier. We found it a somewhat arduous climb, which took us over two hours to accomplish. We reached the summit at midnight; the temperature was 40°, and we threw ourselves, our clothes saturated with perspiration, on the ground. I had forgotten my aneroid. Daniel estimated the height at 2000 feet. I think 1400 feet would be within the mark. Phanerogamic vegetation entirely ceased at 400 feet from the top, and was replaced by a rich growth of lichens and mosses. *Cardamine bellidifolia* was the highest-growing flowering-plant. We were well repaid for our climb, as we looked upon a scene of rare beauty. Immediately below us lay the glacier, some 3 miles across, but narrowing to about a mile where it discharges. Looking inland, the glacier seemed smooth, but at the contracted outlet it was greatly crevassed transversely.

“As this grand fiord is unnamed on the charts, and we were the first to explore it, we desire to give to it the name of Ziwolka, in remembrance of Pachtussoff’s able lieutenant; and to name the glacier the ‘Ibis Glacier,’ in compliment to our brethren of the British Ornithologists’ Union.”

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*News from Ornithologists in Foreign Lands.*—Mr. Stanley Flower, of the Royal Museum, Bangkok, whose interesting notes on the birds of Bangkok are given above (p. 319), has been visiting Singapore and Penang, and finds the change from the flat plains of Siam to “The Crag” on Penang Hill, 2260 feet above the sea-level, very refreshing. Here he sees and hears the great Rhinoceros Hornbill (*Dichoceros bicornis*) daily, besides many other birds of great interest.

Mr. Wigglesworth is leaving Dresden, where he has been working with Dr. Meyer for several years, and will soon return to England. The joint work of these two authors on the Birds of Celebes and the adjacent Islets is finished, and will be issued very shortly.

Mr. J. D. D. La Touche writes to us from Swatow (Feb. 10th, 1898) as follows:—“I have to tell you that my



long-projected collecting trip to N.W. Folkiem will now, I hope, take place. I shall not be alone, as I am to be married shortly, and my wife will accompany me. Our plans are to start at the beginning of March, so as to reach Kuatun as early as possible in April. We shall return here towards the end of May, and leave for Europe in June."

Mr. Boyd Alexander has left England for South Africa as one of the nine members of Major Gibbons's "Cape to Cairo" expedition, and will look after the birds and mammals. He will have a native collector to help him. The party will land at Chindé and proceed up the Zambesi, in two launches and a barge (made of aluminium) which are taken out with them, and will pass the rapids above Teté and elsewhere by portage. They will then go overland to the line of the African Lakes, and hope to arrive in Uganda about April next year. If, as is expected, Khartoum is taken this autumn, they anticipate an easy passage down the Nile to Cairo.

Our excellent correspondent Dr. E. A. Goeldi returned to his work at Pará in April last after seven months' absence. Dr. Goeldi, during his excursion up the Rio Capim last year, caught a sharp attack of malarious fever, and went to the hills at the back of Rio for change of air, intending to return home in January. This, however, was prevented by a relapse, which drove him again up to the Organ Mountains. Here, we may be sure, he was not idle. We are pleased to be able to say that Dr. Goeldi is now in much better health. He has sent Mr. Selater a skin of *Psophia obscura* (quite distinct from *Ps. viridis*), which we hope to be able to figure in the next 'Ibis,' and a living specimen of a rare Curassow (*Crax pinima*), both from the Rio Capim.

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*List of Illustrated Ornithological Works in course of publication, and the Dates of the last Parts issued.*

British Birds, their Nests and Eggs. By various well-known Authors. Illustrated by F. W. FROHAWK. Part LXXXVIII. (1898.)

- GIGLIOLI (E. H.) and MANZELLA (A.). Iconografia dell' Avifauna Italica. Fasc. 53. (1895.)
- LEE (O. A. J.). Among British Birds in their Nesting-Haunts. Part XI. (1898.)
- MENZBIER (M. A.). Dr. N. A. Severtzow. Ornithologie des Turkestan. Livr. 4. (1894.)
- MEYER (A. B.). Abbildungen von Vogel-Skeletten. Lief. XXIV. (1898.)
- NAUMANN'S Naturgeschichte der Vögel Deutschlands. Lief. XXVI. (1898.)
- ROTHSCHILD (Hon. WALTER). The Avifauna of Laysan. Part II. (November, 1893.)
- RUSS (K.). Fremdländische Stubenvögel. Band II. Lief. 19. (1898.)
- SAUNDERS (H.). Illustrated Manual of British Birds. Second edition. Part 8. (June, 1898.)
- SEEBOHM (H.) and SHARPE (R. B.). A Monograph of the *Turdida*. Part II. (1898.)
- SHARPE (R. B.). Monograph of the *Paradiseidæ*, or Birds of Paradise. Part 7. (1897.)
- WILSON (SCOTT B.) and EVANS (A. H.). Aves Hawaiienses. The Birds of the Sandwich Islands. Part VI. (July, 1896.)

## XL.—Obituary.

Dr. A. J. MALMGREN, Senhor JOSÉ D'ANCHIETA, and  
Mr. O. SALVIN.

Dr. ANDERS JOHAN MALMGREN, one of the 20 Foreign Members of the B.O.U., of whose death at Helsingfors, on April 12th, 1897, we have only lately received intelligence, was born in Finland in 1834. In 1869 he became Professor of Zoology at the University of Helsingfors, and in 1874 was made Commissioner of Fisheries. In 1889 he was appointed Governor of the northernmost province of Finland, and took up his residence in Uleåborg. As a zoologist Malmgren paid special attention to the fauna of Northern Europe, and